Kansas'
Cooperative Agriculture Pest Survey
Cooperative Agreement: 09-8453-1223-CA
Period Covering: 7/1/09-6/30/10

Annual
CAPS Infrastructure and Fiscal Report
July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010

This report summarizes the activities conducted during the agreement's annual work period, July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010.

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

January 1, 2009-December 30, 2009:

- **Small Grain & Soybean Commodity Survey** - Silver Y Moth, Egyptian Cotton Leafworm, Old World Bollworm, Yellow Witchweed and Soybean Aphid (in soybean fields), Cereal Leaf Beetle (in wheat fields) and Maritime Gardensnail in wheat and soybeans in Central Kansas. Also beneficials- Insidious Flower Bug, Minute Pirate Bug, Damsel Bug, Lacewings and Lady Beetles. Counties: Butler, Clay, Cloud, Cowley, Dickinson, Ellsworth, Harper, Harvey, Jewell, Kingman, Lincoln, Marion, McPherson, Mitchell, Ottawa, Reno, Republic, Rice, Saline, Sedgwick, Sumner and Washington. Survey from May-September.

- **Karnal Bunt-** The Karnal Bunt Survey has been ongoing since 1993 with the collection of 372 samples written into the workplan.

- **Red Imported Fire Ant Survey** - El Dorado area where trees were planted from Tennessee. Survey is planned from May-August.

- **Emerald Ash Borer** – 100 traps mostly at campgrounds and event areas throughout the state. Survey is planned from May-September. USDA will be setting 100 traps also.

- **Biocontrol-**
    - **Canada Thistle** control using *Ceutorhynchus litura.*

    - **Spotted Knapweed** control using the lesser knapweed flower weevil (*Larinus Minutus)* and the knapweed root weevil (*Cyphocleonus achates).*

Infrastructure-this project will still be a on a fiscal year basis**, July 1, 2009-June 30, 2010**.

January 1, 2010-December 30, 2010:

- **Small Grain & Soybean Commodity Survey (continuation from calendar year 2009)** - Silver Y Moth, Egyptian Cotton Leafworm, Old World Bollworm, Cereal Leaf Beetle and Maritime Gardensnail in Central Kansas in wheat fields only in central and south central counties. Also beneficials- Insidious Flower Bug, Minute Pirate Bug, Damsel Bug, Lacewings and Lady Beetles. Counties: Butler, Dickinson, Ellsworth, Harper, Harvey, Kingman, Marion, McPherson, Reno, Rice, Saline, Sedgwick and Sumner. Survey from April-June. This continuation is to finish up this project which was not started until the end of June because of funding not being received earlier.

- **Karnal Bunt -** The collection of 372 samples is written into the workplan being taken during the peak harvest time.

- **Cereal Crop Nematode –** This is the third and final year for this survey. There will be 679 samples taken in 53 counties in the eastern half of the state during April and May.

- **Red Imported Fire Ant** – High risk live plant dealers in June and July.

- **Emerald Ash Borer** – 100 traps mostly at campgrounds and event areas throughout the state. Survey is planned from May-September. USDA will be setting 100 traps also.

- **Biocontrol-**
    - **Canada Thistle -** Re-release and monitoring of *Ceutorhynchus litura* used for control of Canada thistle.

    - **Spotted Knapweed –** Re-release and monitoring of the lesser knapweed flower weevil (*Larinus Minutus)* and the knapweed root weevil (*Cyphocleonus achates)* used to control spotted knapweed. Also survey will continue in the central and western upper border counties.

- **Walnut Twig Beetle Survey: Vector of Thousand Cankers Disease of Walnut (farm bill funding)** – This survey will be monitoring for the walnut twig beetle by using canopy traps in April-August and visual survey in July-October. The survey will take place around saw mills that process walnut. This survey is funded through farm bill funding.

- **Infrastructure-**this project will still be a on the state fiscal year basis**, July 1, 2010-June 30, 2011**.

Laurinda Ramonda is the newly-appointed member of the USDA-APHIS-PPQ National CAPS Committee, as the State Survey Coordinator representative for the Central Plant Board states. This is a very important committee and one on which the national CAPS community depends heavily for leadership, guidance, and assuring high-quality surveys focused on high-priority pest targets. The Central Plant Board states are Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

The commitment will be a two-year term beginning April 1, 2010, and ending December 31, 2011. There exists the possibility of a renewed 3-year term at the discretion of the SSCs in the CPB states.

Yearly activities will include:

- Representing the Central Plant Board states State Survey Coordinators on issues that could affect decisions and policies of the Committee.
- Taking a leadership role on various National CAPS Committee business.
- Participating in conference calls with the Committee on decisions and policy issues, particularly in reviewing the final annual Guidelines.
- Communicating with your constituency to bring ideas and issues forward, as well as informing your constituency of CAPS activities.
- Attending the annual National CAPS Committee meeting and off year National CAPS Conference.

MEETINGS

- **National Plant Board Meeting -** August 9-13, 2009 in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma – Bill Scott and Laurinda Ramonda

Agenda:

- August 9, 2009:
  - NPB Board of Directors Meeting
  - Reception

- August 10, 2009:
  - NAPPO meeting
    PPQ Employee Meeting
  - DHS CBP Meeting
  - National Plant Board Meeting (NPB member only)
  - NPB Regional Board Meetings (Eastern, Southern, Central, Western)
  - National Plant Board Committee Reports
  - Welcome/Opening Remarks
  - Roll Call
  - State Welcome-Secretary of Agriculture Terry Peach
  - State of the National Plant Board
  - Remarks by PPQ Deputy Administrator
  - US Forest Service/Special Topic
  - News from National Plant Diagnostic Network
  - PHIS Requirements: Data Granularity/Resolution Issues
  - Panel Discussion: Biological Control-What is the Future?
  - National Plant Board 101

- August 11, 2009:
  - Irradiation as a Plant Quarantine Treatment: Status & Issues
  - National Certification and Accreditation Program
  - The "New" Media Panel Discussion
  - Stakeholder Issues & New Technologies
  - NAPPO-Status of Seed Panel-NPB Panel Opportunities
  - Remarks by BRS Deputy Administrator
  - Japanese Beetle Harmonization (Disharmony?) Plan Panel
  - CBP-Special Topic
  - National P. ramorum Program Panel
  - NPB Committee Meetings
  - Banquet and Awards Ceremony

- August 12, 2009:
  - National Plant Board Member Only Business Meeting
  - PPQ Executive Team Meeting
  - ANLA Update
  - National Clean Plant Network
  - Post Entry Quarantine
  - Thousand Canker Disease

- Field Trip to Oklahoma City Memorial and National Cowboy & Western Heritage Center Museum and Gallery Tour, Music Entertainment and Social Hour

➢ August 13, 2009:
- Phytosanitary Certification Fees-Implementation
- impPIPE update
- National Association of State Foresters
- News from NAPIS
- Barberry Black Stem Rust
- Panel Discussion-Firewood USDA/States…next steps
- PPQ Budget Update
- Special Topic: Farm Bill 10210 & 10202 Implementation
- NPB Board of Directors Meeting

- **State CAPS Committee Meeting -** October 8, 2009 in Manhattan – Meeting minutes are at end of report.

- **Horticulture Inspection Society (H.I.S.) Central Chapter Meeting -** October 19-22, 2009 in Ankeny, Iowa - Bob Buhler, Terry Clarkson, Kitty Rhynerson and Laurinda Ramonda

Agenda:

➢ October 22:
- Registration
- Iowa H.I.S. welcome
- Robin Pruisner (SPRO) welcome
- I-R4 project-Cristi Palmer
- A look at Farmers Markets-Mike Bevins-State Horticulturist
- EAB updates-James Buck-USDA-APHIS-PPQ
- Domestic Programs update and H.I.S. alliance-Billy Newton
- Medical Examiners tour
- After dinner slides

➢ October 23:
- National Seed Health-Lisa Shephard-Iowa State
- Oak Tatters Research-Mark Vitosh-Department of Natural Resources
- Leeds Microscopes overview of Microscopes-Scott Carpenter
- Hands on microscope work
- Emerging Perennial Diseases and New Research-Erika Saalau
- H.I.S Jeopardy after dinner.

➢ October 24:
- Business meeting

- **Great Plains Tree & Forest Invasives Initiative (GPI) -** A multi-state cooperative effort for education, mitigation and utilization - October 27- 28, 2009 in Minneapolis, Minnesota - Tim McDonnell from the Kansas Forest Service and Laurinda Ramonda -

Met with local agencies, communities, green industry and other professionals on how best to prepare, manage and work with EAB when it arrives.

Agenda:

- October 27:
  (Morning)
  - Agencies and University efforts
  - Mark Abrahamson-Minnesota Department of Agriculture
  - Val Cervenka-Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
  - Steve Katovich-United States Forest Service
  - Jeff Hahn-University of Minnesota (UMN) Entomology
  - Gary Johnson-UMN Forest Resources

  (Afternoon)
  - Community forestry/administration and Green Industry
  - Ralph Sievert & Jim Hermann-City of Minneapolis
  - Cy Kosel-City of St. Paul
  - Greg Krogstad-Rainbow Tree Care
  - John Daniels-Bachmans Wholesale Nursery

- October 28:
  - Community forestry/administration continued
  - Lonnie Brokke & Anita Twaroski-City of Roseville
  - Paul Edwardson-City of Bloomington
  - Wrap-up discussion with group

- **Thousand Cankers Black Walnut National Conference –** November 3-4, 2009 in St. Louis, Missouri - Jon Appel, Glenn Salsbury and Laurinda Ramonda - Approximately 150 people attended this conference from different state agencies, federal agencies, national organizations and stakeholder groups.

Agenda:

- November 3:
  - Welcome from Dr. Jon Hagler-Director Missouri Department of Missouri
  - Walnut in the West: Death by a Thousand Cankers – Ned Tisserat-Colorado State University
  - Issues Surrounding Management of Thousand Cankers Disease – Whitney Cranshaw-Colorado State University
  - The City of Boulder Story: Thousand Cankers Disease Management from a Municipal Perspective – Kathleen Alexander-City of Boulder, CO
  - The Challenge: Failure is Unacceptable-Stop 1000 Cankers Disease in Black Walnut [*Juglans nigra*] from Spreading – Larry Frye-National Walnut Council
  - Black Walnut Germplasm Preservation & Nut Economics – Mark Coggeshall-UMC, Department of Forestry Research Analyst/Tree Improvement Specialist
  - Thousand Cankers Pathways Analyisis and Regulatory considerations-Scott Pfister – USDA APHIS PPQ

- November 4:
  - Occurrence of Walnut on Forest Land in the United States-Jerry Van Sambeek and Stephen Shifley-US Forest Service
  - The Importance of Nuts From Back Walnut Trees to Industry as Well as To Consumers, Harvesters, and Many Towns in Rural America – Brian Hammons-Hammons Products
  - Black Walnut Decline in Oregon – Jay Pscheidt-Oregon State University
  - Advances In Understanding Ambrosia Beetle Chemical Ecology and Utilizing the Findings to Improve Insecticide Management Studies-Jason Oliver-Tennessee State University and Chris Ranger-USDA-ARS
  - A Walnut Grower's Worst Nightmare and Some Perspectives – Harlan Palm-President Missouri Walnut Council
  - Thousand Cankers Disease of Black Walnut – Where do we go from here on Science, Regulation, Education and Monitoring? Panel Discussion – Moderated by Manfred Mielke-US Forest Service

- **SPHD, SPRO, PSS, SSC Meeting** - January 6, 2010 - Wendy Beltz, Bill Scott, Erin Stiers, Laurinda Ramonda and Glenn Salsbury – Updates and concerns

- **Shade Tree Conference** - January 13-15, 2010 in Topeka for the Kansas Arborists Association

Agenda:

- January 13:
  - Advanced Arborists Training Workshop

- January 14:
  - Welcome-Brian Anderson, President, Kansas Arborists Association
  - Tree Risk Assessment-What Do We Do?-Dr. Chris Luley
  - Introduction of Exhibitors
  - A Historical Retrospective on Arboriculture-Don Blair
  - Kansas Arborists Association Business Meeting
  - Old School Tricks for New Age Arborists-Don Blair
  - Safety: Best Practices for the Professional Arborist-Peter Gerstenberger
  - Visit with exhibitors
  - Kansas Arborists Association Banquet

- January 15:
  - Effective Landowner Communication and Conflict Resolution-Joe Marshall
  - Work Zone and Chipper Safety-Don Blair
  - Emerging Tree Health Issues-Dr. Charles Barden
  - Understanding How Systemic Insecticides Work-Dr. Raymond Cloyd
  - Pesticide Regulations Update-Kansas Department of Agriculture

- **SPHD, SPRO, PSS, SSC Meeting** - January 25, 2010 - Wendy Beltz, Bill Scott, Erin Stiers, Laurinda Ramonda, Jon Appel and Glenn Salsbury – farm bill funding

- **KDA, KFS, KSU, APHIS and GPDN Meeting -** February 9, 2010 – Discussion of Thousand Cankers Disease of Walnut and Emerald Ash Borer

Agenda:

  - Update on 1000 Cankers Disease
  - Updates on educational outreach
  - Survey plans and status of KDA quarantine.
  - Great Plains Tree Pest Council workshop on July 14-15 in Chadron, Nebraska
  - First Detector Training
  - EAB updates
  - Managing debris after a storm
  - Holding forest health issue meetings twice a year.

- **GPI Annual Meeting –** March 2-3, 2010 in Sioux Falls, South Dakota – Laurinda Ramonda, Tim McDonnell-KFS, Bob Atchison-KFS and Larry Biles-KFS – Laurinda received two certificates of appreciation, one from the GPI coordinator and one from the state foresters of the four states of Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and North Dakota

Agenda:

  - March 2:
    - EVALIDator training
    - Inventory results
    - Review of GPI 2009 activities-wood biomass mailings, 4-state GPI EAB Readiness and Response Plan
    - Current treatments for EAB-discussion and concerns about research results
    - GPI report on accomplishments
    - 1st Detectors Program-states and coordinated with GPI (lead by Laurinda)
    - KS Riparian Forests Assessment-how it may work with the 4-state effort

  - March 3:
    - What is next and how to fit what the GPI has started into the future-funding, programming, collaboration of projects addressing the "All Lands" approach

- **Central Plant Board Meeting –** March 8-March 11, 2010 in Minneapolis, Minnesota – Laurinda Ramonda

Agenda:

  - March 8:
    - Call to order – Geir Friisoe
    - Roll Call – Bob Dahl
    - Introduction of Attendees – Geir Friisoe
    - Welcome to Minnesota – Gene Hugoson
    - Central Plant Board Report – Geir Friisoe
    - National Plant Board Report – Carl Schulze
    - Horticulture Inspection Society Report – Steve Shimek
    - PPQ Regional Reports – Vic Harabin, Phil Garcia
    - Forest Service Report – Jerry Boughton
    - CBP Overview of Pest Risk Activities – Kevin Harriger

- Biological Control: An important tool for pest management for the foreseeable future – Bill Dickerson
- Biological Control Programs in Minnesota – Monika Chandler, Luke Skinner
- Audit-based Certification – Sam Johnson, Eric Nordlie
- National Clean Plant Network – Sam Johnson
- State Reports – IL, IN, MI, OH
- Challenges Facing the Nursery Industry – Bob Fitch
- Implementing Section 10201 of the 2008 Farm Bill – Matt Royer
- Integrated Plant Health Information System (IPHIS) – Matt Royer

➢ <u>March 9:</u>
- Invasive Species and Disturbance Management Technologies at FHTET – Frank Sapio
- Great lakes Forest Alliance – Mike Prouty
- NPDES Permits for Application of Pesticides to Waters of the State – Elise Doucette
- The Continental Forest Dialogue, Another Approach – Ken Rauscher
- Firewood Policies – Craig Kellogg, Phil Marshall
- State Reports – ND, SD, MN, WI
- An overview of TCD and a Midwestern State's Perspective – Collin Wamsley, Steve Seybold
- Biology and Detection of the Walnut Twig Beetle: the Vector of Thousand Cankers Disease – Steve Seybold
- Biological Control of *Sirex noctilio* in North America by the nematode *Beddingia siricidicola* – David Williams
- Will Our Weeds be Your Weeds? Sharing Invasive Plant Distribution Information with Neighbors – Monika Chandler, Mike Dolbow
- SLAM: Slowing Ash Mortality – Steve Katovich
- EAB in Minnesota – Mark Abrahamson
- EAB: Biological Control – Jonathan Lelito
- Translating Pest Risk Assessments into Decision-Making Tools – Rob Venette
- State Reports – NE, KS, IA, MO
- Status of the USDA-APHIS Black Stem Rust/Barberry Program – Prakash Hebbar
- Soybean Cyst Nematode Update – Kathy Kromroy
- PCN Control from the Ground Level – Justin Dagen
- Challenges with Regulating the Interstate Movement of the Western Corn Rootworm, *Diabrotica virgifera* – Robin Pruisner, Colin Stewart

➢ <u>March 10:</u>
- Don't be a Twit: Using Twitter and Social Media to spread the word – Allen Sommerfeld
- Building Trust & Sharing Information with a Skeptical Public – Mike Schommer
- Utilizing First Detector Networks in Minnesota – Mark Abrahamson
- Food Safety Audits – Harley Olinske
- Organic Agriculture Update – Meg Moynihan
- Helping Honey Bees – Marla Spivak

(SSC/PSS break out session ran concurrently with the above sessions-Laurinda attended this)

- SSC's Nomination for a National CAPS Committee Representative – Laurinda Ramonda was nominated
- State Specific Surveys
- Commodity Based Surveys
- CAPS Program Issues
- Cooperative Agreement Issues
- Data Entry & Alphabet Soup (NAPIS, ISIS, PHIS and IPHIS)
- CAPS Collaborative Website Overview

- Tour – Minnesota Grain Exchange building, Gold Medal Flour Milling museum
- Banquet at Macy's Oak Grill

➢ <u>March 11:</u>
- CPB Business meeting

- **1000 Cankers Disease of Walnut –** March 26, 2010 – Larry Biles-KFS, Jeff Vogel-KDA, Jon Appel-KDA, Glenn Salsbury-KDA, Bob Atchison-KFS, Katie Howard-KDA, Laurinda Ramonda – Meeting with stakeholders on Thousand Cankers Disease of Walnut Quarantine

<u>Agenda:</u>

- Welcome and introductions-Larry Biles, KFS
- Purpose of Meeting-Jeff Vogel, KDA
- Thousand Cankers Disease of Walnut-the disease, the insect and how it moves (survey tactics, mitigation and control)-Jon Appel and Glenn Salsbury, KDA
- Potential Impact on Kansas-Bob Atchison, KFS
- Quarantine as a tool to protect Kansas: The Process-Jeff Vogel, Katie Howard, KDA
- General Discussion of potential quarantine provisions
- Where to from here-Jeff Vogel, KDA, Larry Biles, KFS

- **SPHD, SPRO, PSS, SSC Meeting** – April 7, 2010 - Wendy Beltz, Jeff Vogel, Erin Stiers and Laurinda Ramonda – Updates and concerns

- **State CAPS Committee Meeting –** May 17, 2010 in Manhattan – Meeting minutes are at end of report.

<u>OUTREACH</u>

- **Shawnee County Fair -** July 23-26, 2009 in Topeka - Informational booth – Bill Scott and Laurinda Ramonda

- **Western Landscape Nursery and Landscape Trade Show -** January 3-4, 2010 in Overland Park – Informational booth - Bill Scott, Laurinda Ramonda, Tom Sanders and Jeff Vogel - 2,293 exhibitors and attendees

- **Shade Tree Conference -** January 13-15, 2010 in Topeka for the Kansas Arborists Association – Informational Booth

- **Kansas Garden Show -** February 19-21, 2010 in Topeka – Tom Sanders, Jeff Vogel, Bill Scott and Laurinda Ramonda - Approximately 10,000 people attended

- **Wichita Garden Show –** March 3-7, 2010 in Wichita – Cherie Copeland, Tom Sanders and Terry Clarkson

- **Tree City USA Recognition Day** – March 25, 2010 – Cherie Copeland and Laurinda Ramonda – Cherie was a presenter "Are You Ready for EAB and 1,000 Cankers?" and Laurinda had an informational booth.

- **Pest Detection Workshop –**
    - May 11, 2010 – Sedgwick County Extension office, 7001 West 21st St. North, Wichita
    - May 12, 2010 - Douglas County Extension Office, 2110 Harper, Lawrence
    - Fall of 2010 - Garden City, Hays, Emporia (location & date TBD)

Pest Detector workshops are used to train people in identifying Emerald Ash Borer, Walnut Twig Beetle and Thousand Cankers Disease of Walnut in Kansas. Persons wanting to be on the

list of State Pest Detectors will need to attend the one day Pest Detector workshop and commit to being available and involved with the program after completing the training.

Involvement includes being accessible, willing to do site visits if necessary, talking with the public, report pest related activities, protect confidential information and notifying organizers of current contact information.

Workshops are presented by the Kansas Forest Service, the Kansas Department of Agriculture, and Kansas State University.

Agenda:

9:00 am – Check-in
9:30 -10:30 – Emerald Ash Borer biology, identification, damage, tree identification, management
10:30 – 10:45 – Break
10:45 – 11:45 – Thousand Cankers Disease: Disease Complex identification, biology, damage, tree identification
12:00 – 1:00 – Lunch (provided)
1:00 – 2:00 – Regulatory, sample submission, public interaction, disposal
2:00 – 2:15 – Break
2:30 – 3:30 – Hands on demonstrations
3:30 – Adjourn

The Wichita workshop had 28 people attend and 16 enrolled as pest detectors.

The Lawrence workshop had 39 people attend and 16 enrolled as pest detectors.

TRAINING

- **B.E.S.T. (basic supervisory training)** (free through KDOT)**–** July 20-24, 2009 and August 24-28, 2009

  Itinerary for July:

  Public Involvement, Media Relations, Interviewing Prep and Techniques, Progressive Discipline, Problem Solving, Compensation, Position Descriptions, Sexual Harassment and EEO, Legal Issues, Preparing Evaluations, Climate Survey and Personal and Professional

  Itinerary for August:

  LMS Review, Partnering and Mediation, Behavior and Social Styles, Stress Management, Diversity Awareness, Professional and Ethics, Generations, Coaching to Improve Performance, Words of Wisdom, FMLA/Drug and Alcohol Program, Adapting to the Speed of Change, Meeting with HR Bureau Chief, Team Productivity Tools and Organizational Commitment

- **ICS 400 (Incident Command System 400) -** November 9-10, 2009 - Kansas Department of Homeland Security sent Laurinda to this class

- **ICS 420 (Incident Command System 420) - Incident Management Team Certification -** November 15-20, 2009 – Laurinda Ramonda, Steve Stankiewicz, Sandy Johnson - KDA and Bryan Rickard, Steve Wilterding, Paul Grosdidier, Bill Bryant - Animal Health

Laurinda's role was Planning Section Chief. We passed as a certified incident management team and as individuals in our roles. The multi-state partnership paid for training through our Kansas Department of Homeland Security.

Other

- **Central Plant Board National CAPS Committee State Survey Coordinator Representative** – Laurinda Ramonda - Two-year term, April 1, 2010-December 31, 2011

  - Represents the CPB states (North Dakota, Minnesota, Illinois, South Dakota, Iowa, Indiana, Nebraska, Missouri, Michigan, Kansas, Wisconsin and Ohio) on issues that could affect decisions and policies of the Committee
  - Takes a leadership role on various National CAPS Committee business
  - Participates in conference calls with the Committee on decisions and policy issues, particularly in reviewing the final annual Guidelines
  - Communicates with constituency to bring ideas and issues forward, as well as informs them of CAPS activities
  - Attends the annual National CAPS Committee meeting and off year National CAPS Conference

State CAPS Committee Meeting Minutes – October 8, 2009

The state CAPS Committee met on October 8, 2009 at 1:30 am at the Dean's Conference room, 137 Waters Hall at Kansas State University in Manhattan. In attendance were Erin Stiers-USDA-APHIS, Wendy Beltz- USDA-APHIS, Craig Webb-USDA-APHIS, Doug Jardine-KSU Plant Pathology, Jon Appel-KDA, Glenn Salsbury-KDA, Sharon Dobesh- GPDN Assistant Director, Katie Howard-KDA, Jeff Vogel-KDA, Bill Scott-KDA, Erick DeWolf-KSU Plant Pathology, Tim Todd-KSU Nematologist, Larry Biles-KFS State Forester and Laurinda Ramonda-CAPS Coordinator.

Introductions were made after discussing CAPS surveys.

We have switched from a fiscal year to a calendar year for surveys.

For fiscal year July 1, 2008-June 30, 2009 (surveys have been completed and data entered into NAPIS):

- Infrastructure (staying on fiscal year).
- Karnal Bunt
- 2nd year Cereal Crop Nematode Survey with 729 samples in 25 Counties. Counties: Barber, Barton, Clark, Comanche, Edwards, Ellis, Ellsworth, Ford, Harper, Hodgeman, Kingman, Kiowa, Lincoln, Osborne, Pawnee, Phillips, Pratt, Reno, Rice, Rooks, Rush, Russell, Smith, Stafford, and Trego.

For calendar year January 1-December 31, 2009: (surveys completed, results pending for Small Grain)

- Red Imported Fire Ants surveyed for in the City of El Dorado in Butler County. This surveyed was done in 305 sites in July, August and September.
- Small Grain & Soybean Commodity survey began in June and with traps removed in September.

  Targets and trapping:
  - Silver Y Moth (*Autographa gamma*), June-September in wheat & soybean fields. Delta trap with pheromone (Z)-7-dodecenyl acetate and (Z)-7-dodecenol lure. Checked traps monthly.
  - Egyptian Cotton Leafworm (*Spodoptera littoralis*), June-September in wheat & soybean fields. Delta trap with synthetic pheromone (Z,E)-(9,11)-tetradecadienyl acetate with a 2 mg pheromone blend lure. Checked traps monthly.
  - Old Bollworm (*Helicoverpa armigera*), June-September in wheat & soybean fields. Shared delta trap with Egyptian Cotton Leafworm with (Z)-11-hexadecenal and (Z)-9-hexadecenal lure. Checked traps monthly.

- Maritime Gardensnail (*Cernuella virgata*), June-September in wheat & soybean fields. Visually inspected for on plants at edge of field when traps were checked monthly.

- Yellow Witchweed (*Alectra vogelii*), June-September in soybean fields. Visually inspected for when traps were checked monthly.

- Soybean Aphid (*Aphis glycines*), June-September in soybean fields. Visually inspected for when traps were checked monthly.

- Cereal Leaf Beetle (*Oulema melanopus*), June-June in wheat fields. Visually inspected for when traps were checked monthly.

- Insidious Flower Bug & Minute Pirate Bug (*Orius spp*.), Damsel Bug (*Nabis spp*.), Lacewings, and Lady Beetles, June-September in wheat and soybean fields. Sweep nets were done in fields when traps were checked

Both wheat and soybean fields were checked. One hundred fifty-nine fields were checked with 27 of them being soybeans and 132 being wheat.

- Canada Thistle Biological Control using *Ceutorhynchus litura* at Keith Sebelius Lake.

- Spotted Knapweed Biological Control using the lesser knapweed flower weevil (*Larinus minutes*) and the knapweed root weevil (*Cyphocleonus achates*).

- Emerald Ash Borer- 100 traps KDA, 100 traps USDA in June-September.

<u>For fiscal year July 1, 2009-June 30, 2010: (in progress)</u>

- Infrastructure

<u>For calendar year January 1-December 31, 2010: (submitted to USDA)</u>

- 3rd year Cereal Crop Nematode survey
- Karnal Bunt
- Canada Thistle Bio Control
- Spotted Knapweed Bio Control
- Emerald Ash Borer
- Fire Ant (several different counties will be surveyed)

<u>State Specialist Updates:</u>

<u>Jeff Vogel-State Weed Specialist:</u> Spotted knapweed bio control project had 2 organisms released, 1000 root weevils received from Montana and 500 flower weevil received from Colorado in Nemaha county. Good conditions occurred for the releases. Fifteen counties were surveyed for spotted knapweed (Atchison, Bourbon, Brown, Cherokee, Crawford, Doniphan, Johnson, Leavenworth, Linn, Marshall, Miami, Nemaha, Republic, Washington and Wyandotte)

and Nemaha was the only county it was found in. There are scattered plants 1-2 miles from release site.

Supplemental releases are planned for next year with more surveys in counties from Jewell along the Nebraska border to Colorado. There will be 300-400 points surveyed.

Canada thistle bio control survey was done at Keith Sebelius lake in Norton county. The Canada thistle is located under a cottonwood canopy so it is hard to get to and the area does not want aerial spraying so this was a good location to use bio control. The release occurred in August and funding for supplemental releases have been submitted for next year.

Hydrilla was found in a pond in an Olathe park last year. The city is cooperating with KDA and we have used some emergency pest fund money to buy granular Fluorodone. The first spraying occurred at the beginning of June. Survey has been conducted downstream and nothing has been found. The hydrilla has probably been in the pond for 2-4 years. If only the herbicide is used it will take from 5-8 years to eradicate it.

Glenn Salsbury-state Entomologist: Trees brought to Kansas from a quarantine area in Tennessee were planted in El Dorado. These trees were planted around the city and water treatment plant. We baited 300+ traps with SPAM and trapped once a month for 3 months. The trapping occurred in July, August and September. No fire ants were found.

In August an individual said he had been stung by ants in Coffeyville and I investigated the occurrence. Plants had arrived in a greenhouse in May from Florida. Red Imported Fire Ants were found after putting out baits with SPAM in a 3'x100' area. Ants were found again in October after disturbing the nest. The colony has moved inside the greenhouse and it has been treated with Talstar.

This is the 6th time Kansas has intercepted Red Imported Fire Ants.

A new record for Kansas occurred when Pavement Ants have been found. They do sting.

A fire ant survey has been submitted to survey greenhouses in several counties for next year. Two hundred sixty-nine nurseries have products coming from fire ant states.

Jon Appel-State Pathology Specialist: There were 729 soil and root samples taken in 25 counties in central Kansas for the Cereal Crop Nematode survey. Four temporary staff were used, 2 were full-time and 2 were part-time. Weather issues were a problem this year. A dry winter made soil hard and then a blizzard occurred and lowered soil temperatures which slowed root growth. Then rain storms water logged the soil. No exotic nematodes were found.

Cereal Crop Nematode Survey 2009

Summary Report

CAPS Committee Meeting

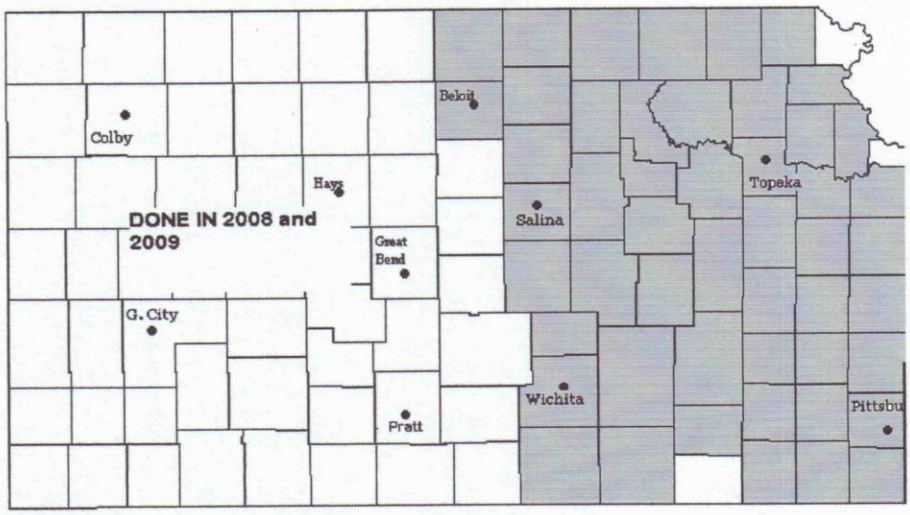
October 8, 2009

We completed the second year of a three-year survey of the state's wheat production acreage. The survey was **composed of 729 samples taken in 25 central Kansas counties at a rate of one sample per 4800 production acres.** Each sample was composed of soil and root subsamples from about 1 acre. Tim Todd's nematology laboratory at **Kansas State University analyzed the soil and root nematode populations from the individual samples.**

The 2009 survey used four temporary employees to collect samples. Two of these employees worked full time for about 6 weeks and the two other employees worked part time from regular jobs. Weather was a limiting factor this year in the ability to collect samples. A blizzard that dumped over 28 inches of snow in early April hampered collections in some of the scheduled southern counties. This weather dropped soil temperatures and waterlogged soils delaying the survey. Frequent rains in late April and early May followed the blizzard in the same area producing some flooding. In the northern area of the state, we had the extreme opposite problem with very dry soils that delayed us from sampling. These weather factors collectively forced us into sampling in a much smaller period than we wanted and at times, we overwhelmed the laboratory's ability to process samples.

The survey did not find any of the target exotic nematodes of the Heterodera (cysts) and Meloidogyne (root knot) genera in the samples and believe that this area like western Kansas is free of these pests.

Below is a map of counties that will be sampled in spring of 2010.



*Nematode Prevalence in KS Wheat Samples: CAPS Program, 2008**

Nematode	Prevalence (%)	Avg. density (max) #/100 cm^3 soil
Merlinius brevidens Quinisulcius acutus	82	62 (1,440)
Pratylenchus neglectus	73	28 (480)
Paratylenchus projectus	31	126 (3,380)
Heterodera latipons H. avenae	0	-
Meloidogyne artiellia	0	-

*700 samples.

*Nematode Prevalence in KS Wheat Samples: CAPS Program, 2009**

Nematode	Prevalence (%)	Avg. density (max) #/100 cm^3 soil
Merlinius brevidens Quinisulcius acutus	89	120 (1,880)
Pratylenchus neglectus P. thornei	62	88 (1,080)
Paratylenchus projectus	33	276 (6,520)
Heterodera latipons H. avenae	0	-
Meloidogyne artiellia	0	-

*728 samples.

*Nematode Prevalence in KS Wheat Samples: CAPS Program, 2009**

Nematode	Prevalence (%)	Avg. density (max) #/100 cm^3 soil
Xiphinema	5	10 (60)
Helicotylenchus	2	115 (1,220)
Hemicycliophora	2	228 (760)
Paratrichodorus	2	11 (40)
Criconemella	1	17 (40)

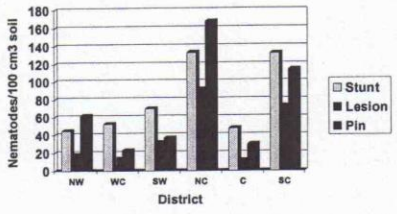
*728 samples.

*Pratylenchus Prevalence in KS Wheat Root Samples: CAPS Program, 2009**

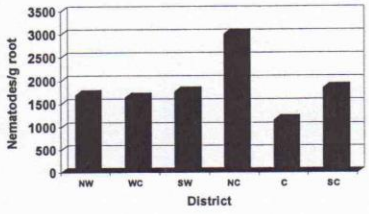
Nematode	Prevalence (%)	Avg. density (max) #/100 cm^3 soil
Pratylenchus neglectus	74	2,274 (90,309)
P. thornei	1	1,701 (4,023)
Total	76	2,263 (90,309)

*728 samples.

Nematode Population Density by District



Lesion Nematode Population Density by District



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Tim Todd, KSU Nematologist, spoke about the Cereal Crop Nematode survey: This is the 1st time a nematode survey of wheat production has occurred in Kansas. Nematode populations were similar to last year. The environmental conditions were not favorable but densities were higher. Pratylenchus thornei has a higher damage potential (1%) compared to Pratylenchus neglectus. The central counties had lower densities possibly because of soil type. Yield losses of 1% per 1000 nematodes per gram of dry root weight occur due to this pest. Nematodes ranks in the top third for crop loss.

USDA-APHIS-PPQ: Erin Stiers said that 3 Gypsy moths were found last year and none were found there this year. One Gypsy moth was found this year in a parking lot of Wal-Mart in Overland Park.
No Emerald Ash Borer was found.
Japanese Beetle was found outside of Forbes Field in Topeka. An exclusion survey was done at the airport and none was found so no action was taken at the airport.
The budget may be approved in November.
Craig Webb said his lab has been in place for 5 years and has been mostly used for diagnostic support for emergency programs using real time PCR.
The Karnal Bunt survey was talked about. Cooperation from the elevators has been diminishing every year. We did get a few more elevators sampled this year over last year after letters and calls to the ones which refused us last year. The national program is working on possible solutions to this issue because other states are having the same problems.

KSU Specialists Updates:

Doug Jardine: Soybean rust has been found 75 miles from Kansas in Arkansas. Increased survey has occurred along the Kansas border. Kansas soybeans are beyond an economic loss. There will be no funding for sentinel plots for 2010 for Tier 2 and 3. Mobile scouting may be done. (Tier 1-gulf coast, Oklahoma and Arkansas-endemic for Soybean rust, Tier 2-states where Soybean rust has been reported but arrives late which includes Kansas, Tier 3-states where Soybean rust has never been reported).
This is the 20th year for Gray Leaf Spot of corn. It is becoming more prevalent because of increase of no till and replanting corn after corn. Spraying is recommended for more severe outbreaks.
Sudden Death Syndrome of soybeans is worse than it has been this year. There seems to be a correlation with soybean cyst nematode.

Erick DeWolf: He informed of us of an informal wheat virus survey being done.
Also UG99 black stem rust of wheat has been slowed. North America is preparing for cereal rust surveys by tracking counties with rust.

Sharon Dobesh: Wheat survey data sharing protocols will be sent to State Plant Health Directors and State Plant Regulatory Officials from the NPDN.

Larry Biles: Point of contacts for Bark Beetle will be Bob Atchison and for Emerald Ash Borer will be Tim McDonnell.

Possible surveys for 2011: Corn commodity, Barberry, Grape. If there are any other suggestions bring them to the next meeting.

We will be having another meeting in a couple of months to discuss new surveys so look over the list of exotics and come with ideas.

Thanks to all who attended and the information shared.

State CAPS Committee Meeting Minutes – May 17, 2010

The state CAPS Committee met on May 17, 2010 at 1:15 pm at the Dean's Conference room, 137 Waters Hall at Kansas State University. In attendance were Erin Stiers-USDA-APHIS, Wendy Beltz-USDA-APHIS, Doug Jardine-KSU Plant Pathology, Megan Kennelly – KSU Plant Pathology, Holly Davis-KSU Insect Diagnostician, Walter Fick – KSU agronomy, Glenn Salsbury-KDA, Sharon Dobesh-GPDN, Jeff Vogel-KDA, Nicole Ricci-KFS and Laurinda Ramonda-CAPS Coordinator.

Introductions were made.

For fiscal year July 1, 2009-June 30, 2010:

- Infrastructure (staying on fiscal year).

For calendar year January 1-December 31, 2010:

- 3rd and final year - Cereal Crop Nematode Survey with 676 samples in 50 Counties. Counties: Allen, Anderson, Atchison, Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Chase, Cherokee, Cloud, Clay, Coffey, Cowley, Crawford, Dickinson, Douglas, Elk, Franklin, Geary, Greenwood, Harvey, Jackson, Jefferson, Jewell, Johnson, Labette, Leavenworth, Linn, Lyon, Marion, Marshall, McPherson, Miami, Mitchell, Montgomery, Morris, Nemaha, Neosho, Osage, Ottawa, Pottawatomie, Republic, Riley, Saline, Sedgwick, Shawnee, Sumner, Wabaunsee, Washington, Wilson, Woodson. Sampling began in March and sampling will be done by the end of May.

- Karnal Bunt - 344 samples will be taken this year. Down from 372 samples in years past because 5 year acreage average has decreased.

- Red Imported Fire Ants – Approximately 30 nurseries will be checked. Counties: Sedgwick, Johnson, Miami, Douglas, Shawnee, Finney, Ford, Riley, Montgomery, Crawford, and Butler. Survey to begin at the end of May or beginning of June.

- Small Grain & Soybean Commodity survey began at the end March and traps will be removed by the end of June.

  Targets and trapping:

  - Silver Y Moth (Autographa gamma), April-June in wheat fields. Delta trap with pheromone (Z)-7-dodecenyl acetate and (Z)-7-dodecenol lure. Traps checked monthly.

- Egyptian Cotton Leafworm (Spodoptera littoralis), April-June in wheat fields. Delta trap with synthetic pheromone (Z,E)-(9,11)-tetradecadienyl acetate with a 2 mg pheromone blend lure. Traps checked monthly.

- Old Bollworm (Helicoverpa armigera), June-September in wheat fields. Shared delta trap with Egyptian Cotton Leafworm with (Z)-11-hexadecenal and (Z)-9-hexadecenal lure. Traps checked monthly.

- Maritime Gardensnail (Cernuella virgata), April-June in wheat fields. Visually inspect for on plants at edge of field when traps are being checked monthly.
-
- Cereal Leaf Beetle (Oulema melanopus), April-June in wheat fields. Visually inspect for when traps are being checked monthly.

- Insidious Flower Bug & Minute Pirate Bug (Orius spp.), Damsel Bug (Nabis spp.), Lacewings, and Lady Beetles, April-June in wheat fields. Sweep nets are being done in fields when traps are checked.

One hundred wheat fields are being checked in 13 central counties. Counties: Butler, Dickinson, Ellsworth, Harper, Harvey, Kingman, Marion, McPherson, Reno, Rice, Saline, Sedgwick and Sumner.

- Canada thistle Biological Control – 2nd year using Ceutorhynchus litura at Keith Sebelius Lake. Release will occur in August.

- Spotted Knapweed Biological Control – 2nd year using the lesser knapweed flower weevil (Larinus minutes) and the knapweed root weevil (Cyphocleonus achates). Visual surveys will occur in Jewel, Smith, Phillips Norton, Decatur, Rawlins and Cheyenne Counties starting late June. Releases will be in July and August.

- Emerald Ash Borer- 100 traps KDA, 100 traps USDA. All of KDA's traps are deployed and USDA's are around 75% complete.

- Walnut Twig Beetle and Thousand Cankers Disease of Walnut – (farm bill funding) – Canopy traps have been in place for about a month with weekly checks in Bourbon, Butler, Franklin, Kingman, Lincoln, Miami and Sedgwick counties. The traps are at sites that receive walnut or high use areas for firewood. Visual surveys will be done in July-August.

A draft is in its final stages. Comments are due by May 21 and then a public hearing will be scheduled.

Sharon Dobesh is on the national framework committee for Thousand Cankers Disease.

For calendar year January 1-December 31, 2011:

- Aquatic invasives (federal noxious weeds) – Farm bill proposal will be submitted

- Walnut Twig Beetle: Vector of Thousand Cankers Disease of Walnut – Farm bill proposal will be submitted to continue this for next year.

Farm bill proposals are due by June 18.

- Bundled survey – Discussion took place about doing a bundled survey which would be for certain high risk pests instead of doing a commodity type of survey. Possibly looking at oak pests and corn pests. Pests will be chosen if they have a trap and lure available.

Contact for employing a KSU intern for seasonal employment for our surveys is Stacey Warner in the extension unit at Umberger Hall. We would like to hire this way and pay as a KDA employee instead of using temp agency.

State Specialist Updates:

Jeff Vogel-Program Manager (substitute for Darin Banks-Weed Specialist: In late June to early July release of the flower weevil will occur an in August the release of root weevil will occur in Nemaha county. The top tier of counties will be surveyed from Jewell to the Colorado border for spotted knapweed. Mowing has moved it out 3-4 square miles. The visual survey will occur for approximately 5 weeks.

Canada thistle bio control survey will be done at Keith Sebelius lake in Norton county again this year. This is the 2nd year and more insects will be released in August.

Plans are to monitor and release more insects for a 3rd year for Spotted Knapweed and Canada Thistle.

Plans are to ship tubers to a USDA identifier to grow out the hydrilla from the pond in Olathe to find out what strain it is. This find was in 2008.

Urban ponds are most likely going to be the focus for the farm bill proposal for the aquatic federal noxious weeds. There is a need for this survey because there has not been survey done for this.

Glenn Salsbury-state Entomologist: The first Pine Sawyer emerged on May 16. The same log is still producing beetles this spring that produced beetles last fall – possibly asynchronous emergence is occurring. Jon has maps on our website on the progression of the disease and insect.

Thousand Cankers Disease – Visual survey is best on limbs with smooth bark to look for the small holes. Canopy traps are not the ideal but better than nothing. If a lure is found this summer than we will use Lindgren funnel traps.

Imported Fire Ants – Retrapping will be occurring at the nursery in Coffeyville at the end of May or beginning of June. This will also be used to train the seasonal person.
Gypsy Moth – Nurseries and reservoirs will be trapped.

Forest Health – Surveys for this are Thousand Cankers Disease, canopy trap finds, pine sawyer, and bark beetle flight.

Japanese Beetle – If it is found in nursery stock, it will need to be treated. A crab apple purchased from Oklahoma had grubs. Colorado has a quarantine and the harmonization plan must be followed to ship there. Kansas nurseries to be certified must sign a compliance agreement and soil samples will be taken.

USDA-APHIS-PPQ: A new technician is working with Craig Webb. More P. ramorum samples are going to Craig especially from the east. He is now able to do soil and water testing.

KSU Specialists Updates:

Walt Fick: Working on Old World Bluestem and Sericea Lespedeza.

Megan Kennelly: Pierce's Disease found in Oklahoma but no problems have been heard about in Kansas' grapes yet. There is a tree health workshop in Nebraska in July.

Doug Jardine: Soybean rust funding has dried up. Nine states are scouting in kudzu and soybeans. The Kansas website will still be active. Once it crosses into Oklahoma, Kansas will be going to a weekly mobile survey. Possible introductions will occur with hurricanes.

Corn Southern Rust – Starting this year to look for. There is no money but Kansas will be monitoring for it in the university corn performance test plots. In July plots will be transected once a week to look for it. There is a new strain of Southern Rust that overcomes resistance. Trying to understand the time frame of its presence.

Funding for a cyst nematode survey in soybeans has been acquired. Random surveys will occur in counties that have at least 5,000 acres of soybeans. County staff will be used, if possible, with one sample per 5,000 acres occurring over a two year period. Approximately 700 samples will be taken with half in 2010 and half in 2011.

This is also a bad year for stripe rust in wheat.

Thanks to all who attended and the information shared.

Kansas Nursery Pest Newsletter
Plant Protection and Weed Control
Kansas Department of Agriculture
PO Box 19282, Forbes Field, Bldg. 282
Topeka, Kansas 66619
www.ksda.gov/plant_protection/
Phone: (785) 862-2180 FAX: (785) 862-2182
Fall 2009

Kansas and the Red Imported Fire Ant

Glenn Salsbury, Entomologist

"Can they survive here?"

Yes, they can survive a Kansas winter.

When an infestation was found in a Lawrence neighborhood, the colonies had been there at least two years and they were spreading. A pest control operator recognized the problem and notified us, the Kansas Department of Agriculture. We took action, and the ants were eliminated. There have been six cases of fire ants in Kansas and none had spread very far.

How Do Fire Ants Get to Kansas

In all known cases, fire ants arrived in Kansas in plant material, whether it was nursery stock or plants individuals brought from an infested area.

There are at least 269 live plant dealers who receive stock several times a year from areas that are under a fire ant quarantine. The Plant Protection and Weed Control program has five inspectors to cover the entire state conducting live plant dealer inspections and many other duties. This is where we need the help of the nursery industry to ensure that fire ants and other pests are not accidently imported into the state.

Fire ant quarantine areas are required by federal law to treat plants with an approved fire ant insecticide. This must be documented on the paperwork that you receive from the shipping nursery, even if this is done through a broker. There should be a stamp in the shape of a shield with a two letter state code and a number (ex. FL-00000) on the bill of lading or bill of sale. If this is absent, the shipment violates the quarantine and should be refused or kept separate from any other plants. It also should be treated immediately with an approved drench. Immediate treatment is necessary because fire ants tend to move quickly to a new location if they are disturbed.

Keep all paperwork tied to the shipment so it can be traced if a problem does occur. If there is a problem with the paperwork or the shipment, notify the Plant Protection and Weed Control program immediately so that the shipping nursery and authorities in the shipping state can be contacted.

Why Are Fire Ants Important

Fire ants are important because they directly affect the natural environment, agriculture, human health and our ability to enjoy the outdoors, whether it's our own backyard or community parks. Also, if fire ants become established in Kansas, live plant dealers must meet federal quarantine requirements, which raises your costs to ship your product.

Fire Ant Behavior

Fire ants may colonize in sunny open areas, under cement slabs, under boards and even in greenhouses. The mounds are not always distinctive. Fire ants defend their nest aggressively and will sting. A person allergic to bee stings will probably have a reaction to fire ant stings. A sting will produce intense itching and a white pustule may develop.

What to Do if Fire Ants Are Found

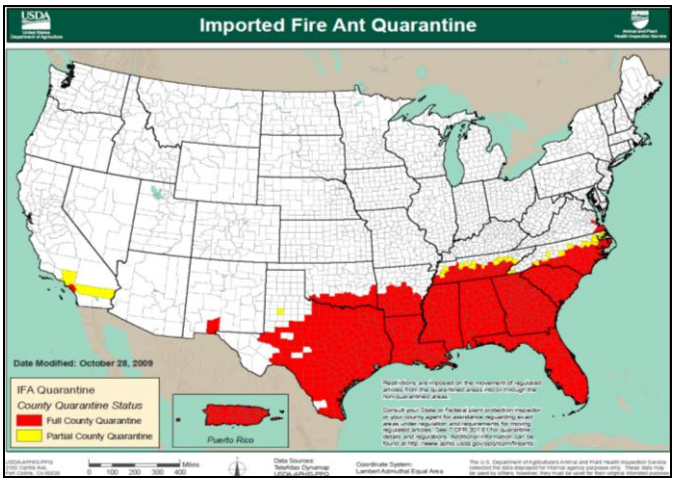
If you receive plants with fire ants, move all the plants from that shipment to a secure area away from other plants and immediately drench all of the plants from that shipment with an approved

insecticide. Immediately notify the Plant Protection and Weed Control program.

If the ants move out of the plants and establish a nest, do not disturb the mound. Instead, note the location and call the Plant Protection and Weed Control program. We will evaluate the situation and determine how best to treat the mound. If this is not done properly, any survivors could move to a new site and be difficult to find.

Fire ants are one of the insects we can do something about if addressed immediately. We do not want this pest established in Kansas.

For more information, or to report suspected fire ants, contact the Kansas Department of Agriculture's Plant Protection and Weed Control program at (785) 862-2180, or glenn.salsbury@kda.ks.gov .



www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/fireants/downloads/fireant.pdf

Quarantined Plants

Jeff Vogel, Weed Specialist

The Plant Pest and Commodities Certification Act gives the secretary of agriculture authority to quarantine plant pests. A quarantined plant cannot be sold, bartered, or moved. Currently, the Kansas Department of Agriculture has four active, permanent quarantines. They are for Grecian foxglove, purple loosestrife, tamarisk spp. (saltcedar), and a federal noxious weed quarantine.

Grecian foxglove, *Digitalis lanata*, is originally from southeastern Europe and was imported to the United States as an ornamental plant. Grecian foxglove's invasive characteristics allowed it to escape cultivation and invade Kansas pastures, hay meadows and timber. The plant produces digitalis, a heart stimulant that can kill cattle and adversely affect humans if the plant is eaten or if bare skin is subject to prolonged exposure.

Purple loosestrife, *Lythrum salicaria*, is a perennial weed that invades lakes, rivers and wetlands. Purple loosestrife is established across the United States, and it is noxious in many states, including Nebraska. It has a square stem with purple flowers that have five to six petals per flower. Since it flowers throughout summer, it can produce up to 2.7 million seeds per mature plant.

Tamarisk (Saltcedar), *Tamarix spp*., currently displaces approximately 1.6 million acres of native vegetation in the western United States. Salt cedar is an invasive riparian shrub from Eurasia that was originally sold as an ornamental or planted for steam bank stabilization. It has a fast seedling growth rate, which allows for quick establishment, profuse seed production with mature plants, increased soil salinity contributing to its invasive nature, and elevated water use compared to native species.

The **Federal Noxious Weed** quarantine refers back to the list of noxious weeds declared by the federal government. The list is composed of 72 terrestrial and 19 aquatic species. Included are Japanese bloodgrass (cogongrass), an escaped ornamental grass; giant salvinia, a floating aquatic fern species popular in the water garden trade; and hydrilla, a submerged aquatic plant that is often considered the worst aquatic weed in the United States.

Be Aware of Plant Material Source

Jon Appel, Plant Pathologist

As we enter fall and winter, many of you are planning and ordering plant material. Kansas is a net importer of nursery stock, so we need to be aware of the history of our suppliers and any recent outbreaks or concerns that may involve plant pests.

For plant diseases, two situations present significant concern for the coming year. One has been with us for a few years but still presents a significant risk, while the other is a relatively new disease. The two diseases are ***ramorum* blight** or better known as **Sudden Oak Death** and a rather recent concern called **Thousand Cankers of walnut**.

***Ramorum* blight** is shipped out of California and Oregon in nursery stock. Federal and state programs are doing a good job reducing the risk of importing infected plant material. Despite these efforts, though, *ramorum* blight was found associated with imported plants last year by receiving states. In Kansas, we had two situations of trace forward investigations from Oregon associated stock. Both incidents, after review of remaining stock and testing, proved to be negative. We recommend that you quiz your supplier regarding their status of *ramorum*-free certification and ask for documentation. Upon receiving material, you should isolate the material for observation. Some common hosts include several oak and maple species, rhododendrons, mountain laurel, Viburnum, spreading euonymus, and Pieris spp. Symptoms generally include some type of trunk, stem, or leaf death. *Ramorum* blight affects the crown, but generally not the root system. For more information on hosts and symptoms, we recommend this website: www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/pram/.

Thousand Cankers of walnut is less of an issue for the nursery trade, but still a concern. Because of its potential to cause a massive outbreak in Kansas black walnuts, nurserymen and others in the plant trade should be aware of its existence, as those who import small trees from western states may inadvertently bring it to Kansas.

A fungus known presently as *Geosmithii morbida*, that a tiny beetle called the walnut twig beetle transmits, causes the disease. The fungus and beetle team up to kill the bark cambium, starving the tree of food reserves. Trees decline losing crown and die in a few short years. The twig beetle is not a good flyer, but it can hitch a ride on logs, bark, firewood, wood packing material and **nursery stock** that may move into our state. ***Our recommendation is to not bring any walnut stock into Kansas from west of the state line.***

Not enough is known about the disease's distribution or how easily it can be detected in nurseries to ensure you receive disease-free stock. If you notice through the course of your work declining walnuts or branches flagging similar to Dutch Elm Disease during summer months, please contact your local county extension office or your Kansas Department of Agriculture nursery inspector. It is extremely important to us to have your help monitoring for this disease.

Picture 1. Beetle entry holes into a walnut limb.

Picture 2. Cankers on wood directly under bark.
M. Kennelly, KSU, and J. Appel. KDA

Live Plant Dealer Inspections

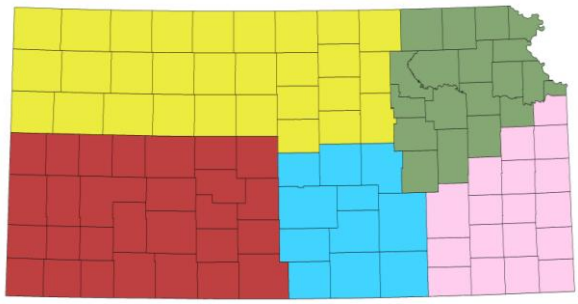
All persons or businesses in Kansas that sell plants, landscape, or transport live plants, are required to obtain a Live Plant Dealer license. The license fee increases on January 31, 2010, to $65 for a business with $10,000 or more in retail sales. If the business has less than $10,000 in retail sales, they still must maintain a current Live Plant Dealer license and the cost will be $5.

The additional $5 is to replenish the emergency pest fund that has been used recently for pine wilt and hydrilla control.

Plant inspections are conducted at grower locations to facilitate shipment of plants to other states when it is requested. Random verification inspections are also done to check live plant dealers for compliance with Kansas pest freedom standards.

Area Staff

Northwest Kansas
Bob Buhler
115 N 3rd
Osborne, KS 67473
(785) 345-4246
(785) 207-1507 (M)
bob.buhler@kda.ks.gov



Northeast Kansas
Tom Sanders
PO Box 19282
Forbes Field, Bldg. 282
Topeka, KS 66619
(785) 862-2180
(785) 207-0582 (M)
tom.sanders@kda.ks.gov

Southwest Kansas
Terry Clarkson
10506 W River Road
Pratt, KS 67124
(785) 256-3849 (M)
terry.clarkson@kda.ks.gov

South Central Kansas
Cherie Copeland
2728 W 17th St
Wichita, KS 67203
(316) 943-0438
(785) 207-0580 (M)
cherie.copeland@kda.ks.gov

Southeast Kansas
Kitty Rhynerson
611 E Main St
Blue Mound, KS 66010
(785) 207-0583 (M)
kitty.crooks@kda.ks.gov

State Specialists

Bill Scott
Program Manager
PO Box 19282
Forbes Field, Bldg. 282
Topeka, KS 66619
(785) 862-2180
(785) 207-2118 (M)
bill.scott@kda.ks.gov

Jon Appel
Plant Pathologist
1711 Westbank Way
Manhattan, Ks 66503
(785) 537-3155
(785) 564-0071 (M)
jon.appel@kda.ks.gov

Glenn Salsbury
Entomologist
105 S Dittman
Frontenac, KS 66763
(620) 230-0843
(785) 207-0584 (M)
glenn.salsbury@kda.ka.gov

Jeff Vogel
Weeds Specialist
PO Box 19282
Forbes Field, Bldg. 282
Topeka, KS 66619
(785) 862-2180
(785) 207-0586 (M)
jeff.vogel@kda.ks.gov

Laurinda Ramonda
CAPS Coordinator
PO Box 19282
Forbes Field, Bldg. 282
Topeka, KS 66619
(785) 862-2180
(785) 580-9194 (M)
laurinda.ramonda@kda.ks.gov

Sarah Bailey
Administrative Assistant
PO Box 19282
Forbes Field, Bldg. 282
Topeka, KS 66619
(785) 862-2180
sarah.bailey@kda.ks.gov

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Kansas Nursery Pest Newsletter

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www.ksda.gov/plant_protection/
Phone: (785) 862-2180 FAX: (785) 862-2182

Spring 2010

Nursery Reminders

Glenn Salsbury, Entomologist

Spring is a busy time in the nursery business. It also is the time of the year when most pest problems are moved from one area of the country to another, so nurseries need to be watchful for any unusual pests they might notice. The top pests to watch for in Kansas are the red imported fire ant and gypsy moth.

Plants coming from a fire ant quarantine area must have paperwork showing that the shipment meets USDA treatment requirements. Please keep this paperwork where it can be easily found so the plants can be traced to the shipping nursery if there is a problem.

Fire ants are a concern because they can survive in Kansas and are easily moved in nursery stock. The queens may be in the growing media with a few workers and may not emerge for some time. If the plants are sold to unsuspecting homeowners, the fire ants may go undetected until someone is stung. This past year, a nurseryman alerted us to a fire ant problem in nursery stock and we were able to eliminate the colony before it had a chance to spread.

Red Imported Fire Ant

Gypsy Moth Egg Mass

In the past, most problems with gypsy moth have been with spruce coming from infested areas. There are no known established populations of gypsy moths in Kansas. The Kansas Department of Agriculture often sets traps in nurseries from late May until August to detect any possible gypsy moths. Traps are also set at high-use reservoirs. Some other sites are trapped by USDA personnel.

Gypsy Moth Delta Trap

Japanese Beetle

Japanese beetles continue to be a problem for Kansas nurseries that want to export. Colorado now has a quarantine in place requiring that stock from infested states meet the new Colorado standards. Exporters to other states must meet the importing states' requirements. Most requirements can be found in the Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan. The plan can be obtained by contacting your area specialist or the Plant Protection and Weed Control program at (785) 862-2180.

If you think there may be a problem, please give us a call so we can send someone out to assess the situation.

Colorado Quarantine Against Japanese beetle

Bill Scott, Program Manager
(Retired March 5, 2010)

The Colorado Department of Agriculture's Division of Plant Industry enacted a quarantine against Japanese beetle effective January 1, 2010. Kansas, being listed as a category 2 state in the U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan, is included as an infested state in the

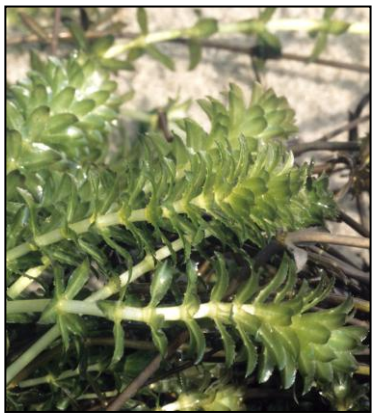
quarantine. Most plant materials imported into Colorado must be accompanied by an official certification/documentation stating: the plants were grown in an area free of Japanese beetle based on negative trapping data; or the plants were grown in a nursery officially accredited to be free of Japanese beetle; or the plants were treated with approved insecticides. Colorado inspectors will look for a state phytosanitary certificate stating the plants meet the quarantine requirements or a copy of a compliance agreement.

More information about the Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan and the Colorado quarantine may be found on the National Plant Board website at www.nationalplantboard.org/. Please contact our office at (785) 862-2180 if you have additional questions about moving plants to Colorado.

Hydrilla Confirmed in Kansas

Jeff Vogel, Program Manager

Hydrilla (Hydrilla verticillata) is a federal noxious weed and considered one of the worst invasive aquatic weeds in the United States. Hydrilla's small leaves are strap-like and pointed. They grow in whorls of four to eight around the stem. The leaf margins are distinctly saw-toothed and often have one or more sharp teeth along the length of the leaf mid-rib. Hydrilla can be easily distinguished from two common look-alikes, Egeria and Elodea, by confirming the presence of underground tubers.



Hydrilla photo provided by University of Florida, Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants.

Currently, the Kansas Department of Agriculture quarantines hydrilla in our Federal Noxious Weed Quarantine enacted in 2005 and is part of our current Invasive Weed Watch List. In 2008, Hydrilla was confirmed in a small park pond in the Kansas City suburb of Olathe. After the initial discovery, KDA, Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks and the City of Olathe met to discuss a management plan. The management plan outlined a strategy to monitor and control the established population with integrated methods, and to survey for new infestations downstream. During 2009, the pond was treated and surveys determined the hydrilla had not spread downstream.

Kansans need to know to never dispose of aquatic plants, fish, or other species by dumping them in a local pond. Several piles of small loose gravel from aquarium dumps were discovered after the pond was initially inspected, and that may have been how the hydrilla was introduced. Dumping aquariums provides a pathway that only further spreads aquatic invasive species and it is a violation KDWP regulations.

Kansans also need to make sure that any boat or equipment used in an infested waterway is clean of all invasive species before it is transported away from that water body.

Industry needs to be aware of contaminates in aquatic plant shipments. Before you accept a shipment, make sure there are no aquatic species present that are federal noxious weeds.

For your reference, a list of the aquatic Federal Noxious Weeds is listed below. If you do come in contact with one of the aquatic species below, whether in the wild or in containment, please call us at (785) 862-2180.

Aquatic/Wetland Federal Noxious Weeds

- *Azolla pinnata R. Brown* (mosquito fern, water velvet)
- *Caulerpa taxifolia* (Vahl) C. Agardh, Mediterranean strain (killer algae)
- *Eichornia azurea* (Swartz) Kunth (anchored waterhyacinth, rooted waterhyacinth)
- *Hydrilla verticillata* (Linnaeus f.) Royle (hydrilla)

Water Hyacinth

- *Hygrophila polysperma* T. Anderson (Miramar weed)
- *Ipomoea aquatica Forsskal* (water-spinach, swamp morning-glory)
- *Lagarosiphon major* (Ridley) Moss
- *Limnophila sessiliflora* (Vahl) Blume (ambulia)
- *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Cav.) Blake (broadleaf paper bark tree).
- *Monochoria hastata* (Linnaeus) Solms-Laubach
- *Monochoria vaginalis* (Burman f.) C. Presl
- *Ottelia alismoides* (L.) Pers.
- *Sagittaria sagittifolia Linnaeus* (arrowhead)
- *Salvinia auriculata Aublet* (giant salvinia)
- *Salvinia biloba Raddi* (giant salvinia)
- *Salvinia herzogii de la Sota* (giant salvinia)
- *Salvinia molesta* D.S. Mitchell (giant salvinia)
- *Solanum tampicense Dunal* (wetland nightshade)
- *Sparganium erectum Linnaeus* (exotic bur-reed)


Giant Salvinia

Azolla pinnata

Live plant dealer inspections

All persons or businesses in Kansas that sell plants, landscape, or transport live plants, are required to obtain a live plant dealer license. The license fee increased January 31, 2010, to $65 for a business with $10,000 or more in retail sales. If the business has less than $10,000 in retail sales, they still must maintain a current live plant dealer license and the cost is $5.

The additional $5 is to replenish the emergency pest fund that has been used recently for pine wilt and hydrilla control.

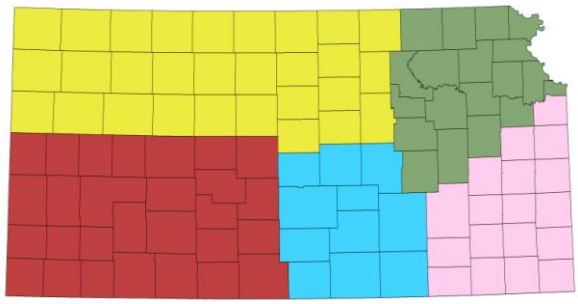
Plant inspections are conducted at grower locations to facilitate plant shipments to other states when it is requested. Random verification inspections are also done to check live plant dealers for compliance with Kansas pest-freedom standards.

Retired Staff

Bill Scott, program manager for the Kansas Department of Agriculture's Plant Protection and Weed Control program retired in March. Scott worked for KDA for 37 years. He holds a B.S. in agriculture from KSU. He was the district weed specialist for 15 years, the state weed specialist for 18 years and Plant Protection and Weed Control program manager for four years. He also is a past president of the North America Weed Management Association.

Area Staff

Northwest Kansas
Bob Buhler
115 N 3rd
Osborne, KS 67473
(785) 345-4246
(785) 207-1507 (M)
bob.buhler@kda.ks.gov



Northeast Kansas
Tom Sanders
PO Box 19282
Forbes Field, Bldg. 282
Topeka, KS 66619
(785) 862-2180
(785) 207-0582 (M)
tom.sanders@kda.ks.gov

Southwest Kansas
Terry Clarkson
10506 W River Road
Pratt, KS 67124
(785) 256-3849 (M)
terry.clarkson@kda.ks.gov

South Central Kansas
Cherie Copeland
2728 W 17th St
Wichita, KS 67203
(316) 943-0438
(785) 207-0580 (M)
cherie.copeland@kda.ks.gov

Southeast Kansas
Vacant
Call:
(785) 862-2180

State Specialists

Jeff Vogel
Program Manager
PO Box 19282
Forbes Field, Bldg. 282
Topeka, KS 66619
(785) 862-2180
(785) 207-2118 (M)
jeff.vogel@kda.ks.gov

Jon Appel
Plant Pathologist
1711 Westbank Way
Manhattan, Ks 66503
(785) 537-3155
(785) 564-0071 (M)
jon.appel@kda.ks.gov

Glenn Salsbury
Entomologist
105 S Dittman
Frontenac, KS 66763
(620) 230-0843
(785) 207-0584 (M)
glenn.salsbury@kda.ks.gov

Vacant
Weeds Specialist
PO Box 19282
Forbes Field, Bldg. 282
Topeka, KS 66619
(785) 862-2180

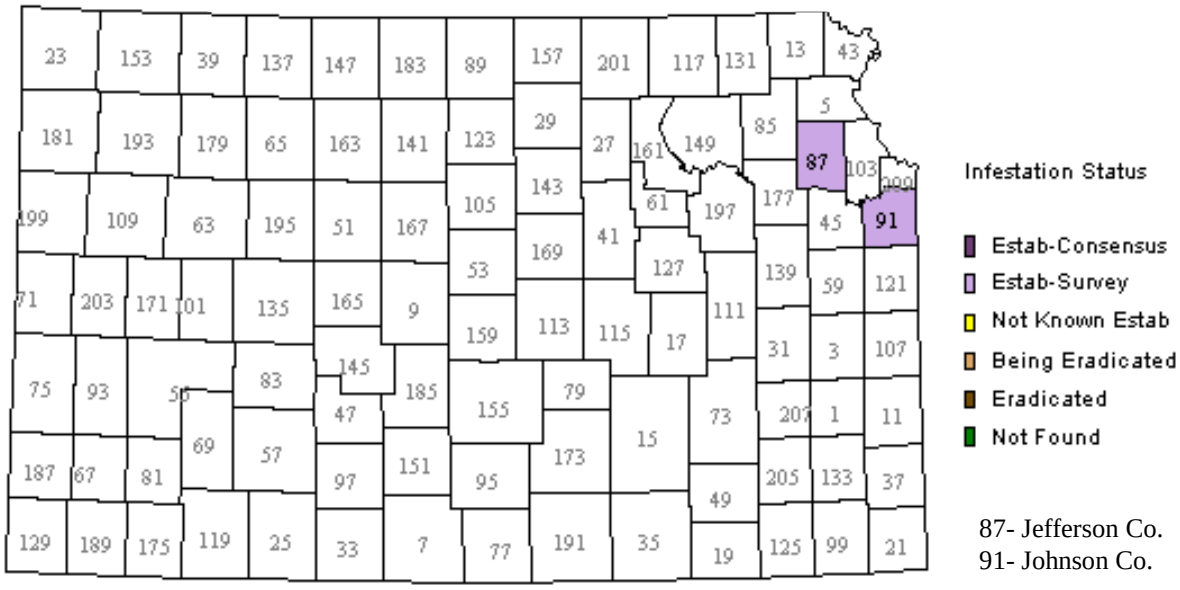
Laurinda Ramonda
CAPS Coordinator
PO Box 19282
Forbes Field, Bldg. 282
Topeka, KS 66619
(785) 862-2180
(785) 580-9194 (M)
laurinda.ramonda@kda.ks.gov

Sarah Bailey
Administrative Assistant
PO Box 19282
Forbes Field, Bldg. 282
Topeka, KS 66619
(785) 862-2180
sarah.bailey@kda.ks.gov

Listed below are records that have been submitted to NAPIS

*Data other than from cooperative agreements. Cooperative agreement survey data are in the survey report.

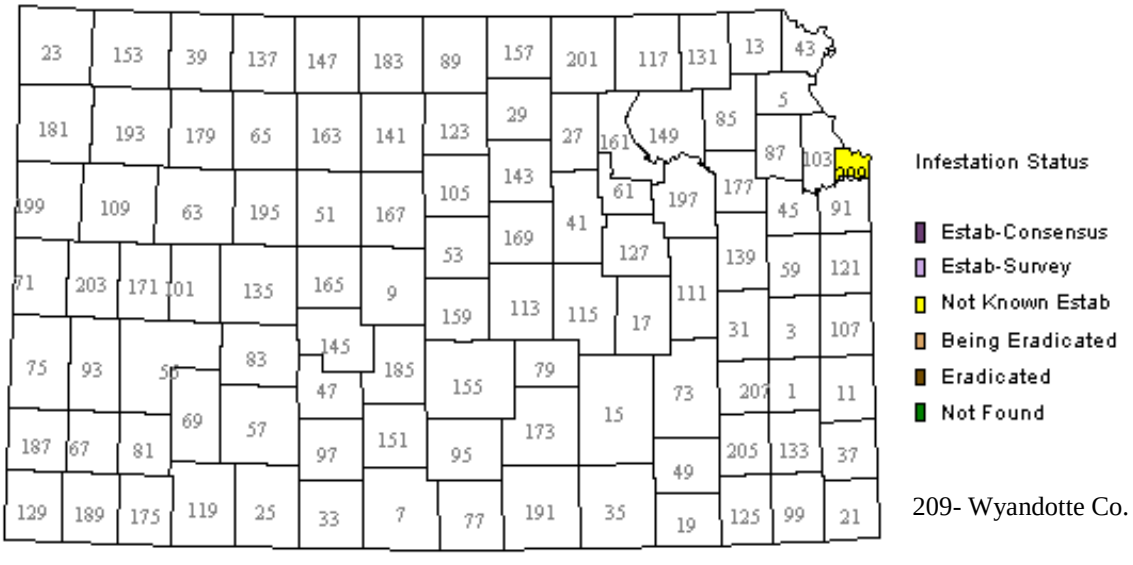
Chrysanthemum Aphid - *Macrosiphoniella sanborni*
Data from NAPIS



Pest: CHRYSANTHEMUM APHID

	Positive	Negative
7/12/09		
Jefferson County	1	0
Johnson County	1	0
State Total	**2**	**0**

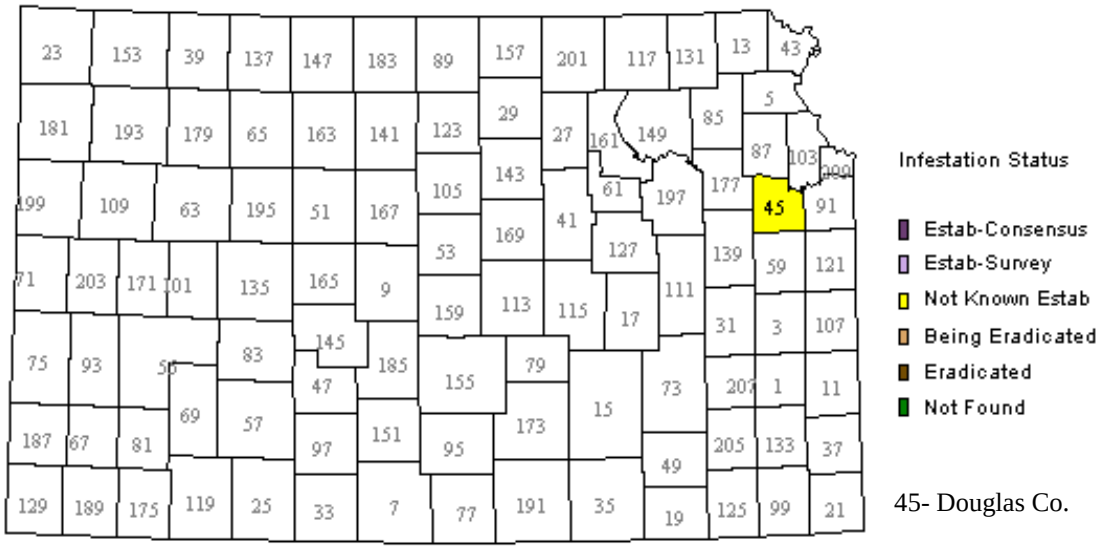
Citrus Snow Scale - *Unaspis citri*
Data from NAPIS



Pest: CITRUS SNOW SCALE

	Positive	Negative
Hibiscus,7/24/09, Wyandotte County	1	0
State Total	**1**	**0**

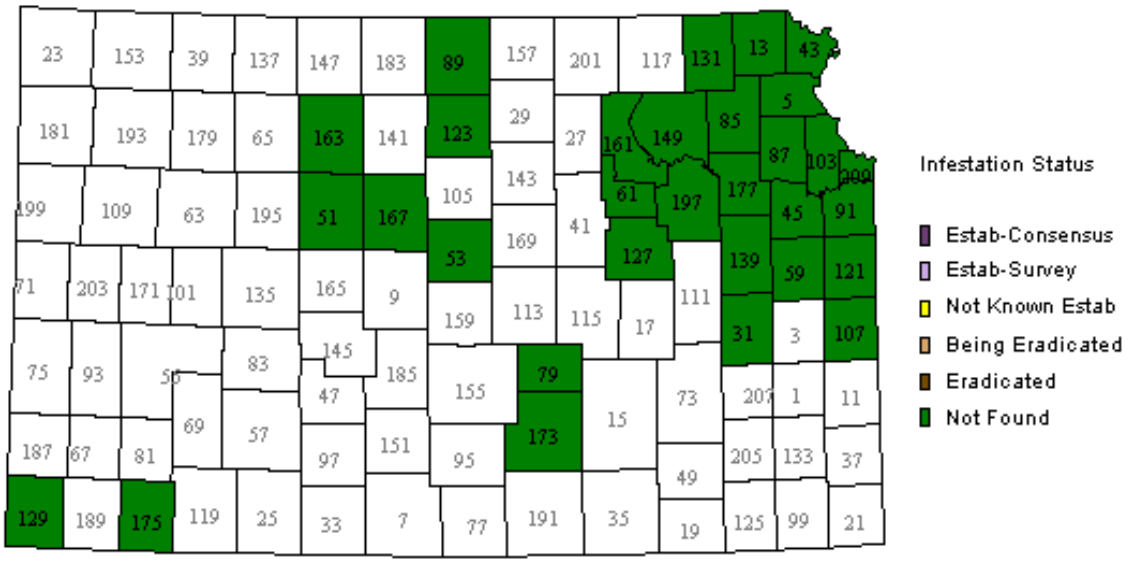
Purple Scale- *Lepidosaphes beckii*
Data from NAPIS



Pest: PURPLE SCALE

	Positive	Negative
Burning Bush, *Euonymus atropurpurea* 7/27/2009, Douglas County	1	0
State Total	**1**	**0**

Asian Gypsy Moth- *Lymantria dispar*
Data from NAPIS



5- Atchison Co. 13- Brown Co 31- Coffey Co. 43- Doniphan Co.
45- Douglas Co. 51-Ellis Co. 53-Ellsworth Co. 59- Franklin Co.
61- Geary Co. 79-Harvey Co. 85- Jackson Co. 87- Jefferson Co.
89-Jewell Co. 91- Johnson Co. 103- Leavenworth Co. 107-Linn Co.
121-Miami Co. 123-Mitchell Co. 127-Morris Co. 129-Morton Co.
131-Nemaha Co. 139- Osage Co. 149- Pottawatomie Co. 161- Riley Co.
163-Rooks Co. 167-Russell Co. 173-Sedgwick Co. 175-Seward Co.
177- Shawnee Co. 197- Wabaunsee Co. 209- Wyandotte Co.

Pest: ASIAN GYPSY MOTH
***Data Source:** USDA-APHIS

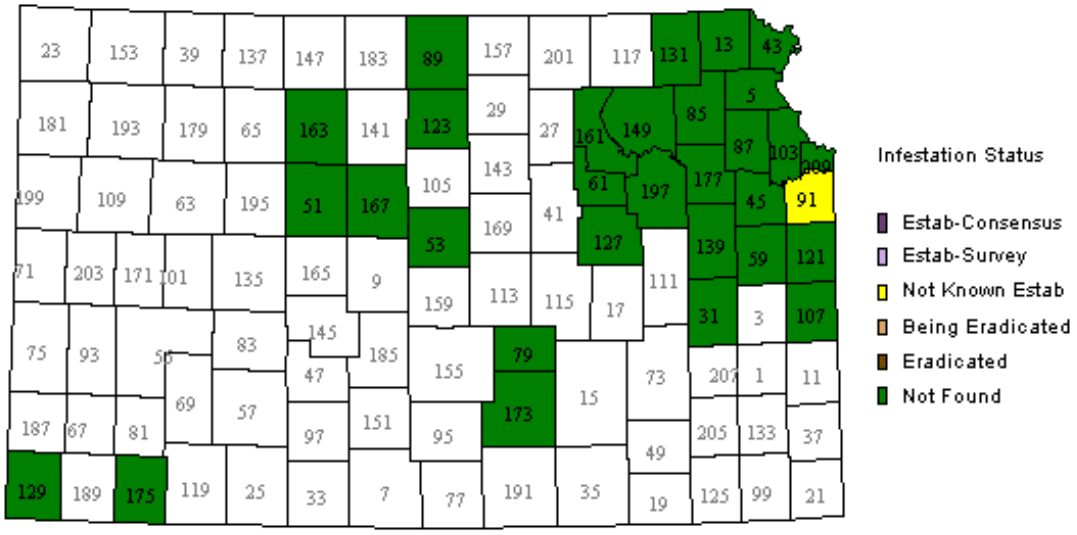
	Positive	Negative
Atchison County	0	15
Brown County	0	23
Doniphan County	0	16
Douglas County	0	128
Franklin County	0	22
Geary County	0	21
Jackson County	0	24
Jefferson County	0	82
Johnson County	0	80
Leavenworth County	0	75
Miami County	0	29
Nemaha County	0	21
Osage County	0	33
Pottawatomie County	0	14
Riley County	0	24
Shawnee County	0	34
Wabaunsee County	0	8
Wyandotte County	0	45
State Total	**0**	**694**

Pest: ASIAN GYPSY MOTH

***Data Source:** KDA

	Positive	Negative
Atchison County	0	2
Coffey County	0	3
Douglas County	0	8
Ellis County	0	2
Ellsworth County	0	2
Franklin County	0	4
Geary County	0	3
Harvey County	0	4
Jackson County	0	1
Jewell County	0	3
Johnson County	0	7
Linn County	0	5
Miami County	0	7
Mitchell County	0	2
Morris County	0	7
Morton County	0	1
Nemaha County	0	1
Osage County	0	2
Pottawatomie County	0	1
Riley County	0	6
Rooks County	0	3
Russell County	0	1
Sedgwick County	0	6
Seward County	0	1
Shawnee County	0	3
Wabaunsee County	0	1
State Total	**0**	**86**

European Gypsy Moth - *Lymantria dispar*
Data from NAPIS



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163-Rooks Co.
167-Russell Co.
173-Sedgwick Co.
175-Seward Co.
177- Shawnee Co.
197- Wabaunsee Co.
209- Wyandotte Co.

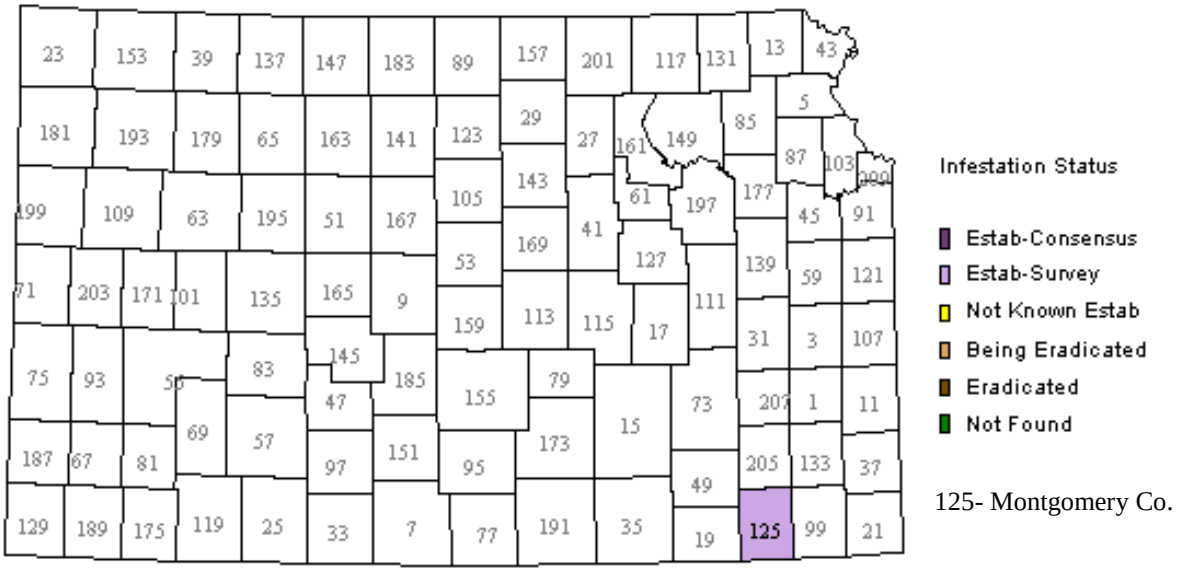
Pest: GYPSY MOTH (European)
***Data Source:** USDA-APHIS

	Positive	Negative
Atchison County	0	15
Brown County	0	23
Doniphan County	0	16
Douglas County	0	128
Franklin County	0	22
Geary County	0	21
Jackson County	0	24
Jefferson County	0	82
Johnson County	1	79
Leavenworth County	0	75
Miami County	0	29
Nemaha County	0	21
Osage County	0	33
Pottawatomie County	0	14
Riley County	0	24
Shawnee County	0	34
Wabaunsee County	0	8
Wyandotte County	0	45
State Total	**1**	**693**

Pest: GYPSY MOTH (European)
***Data Source:** KDA

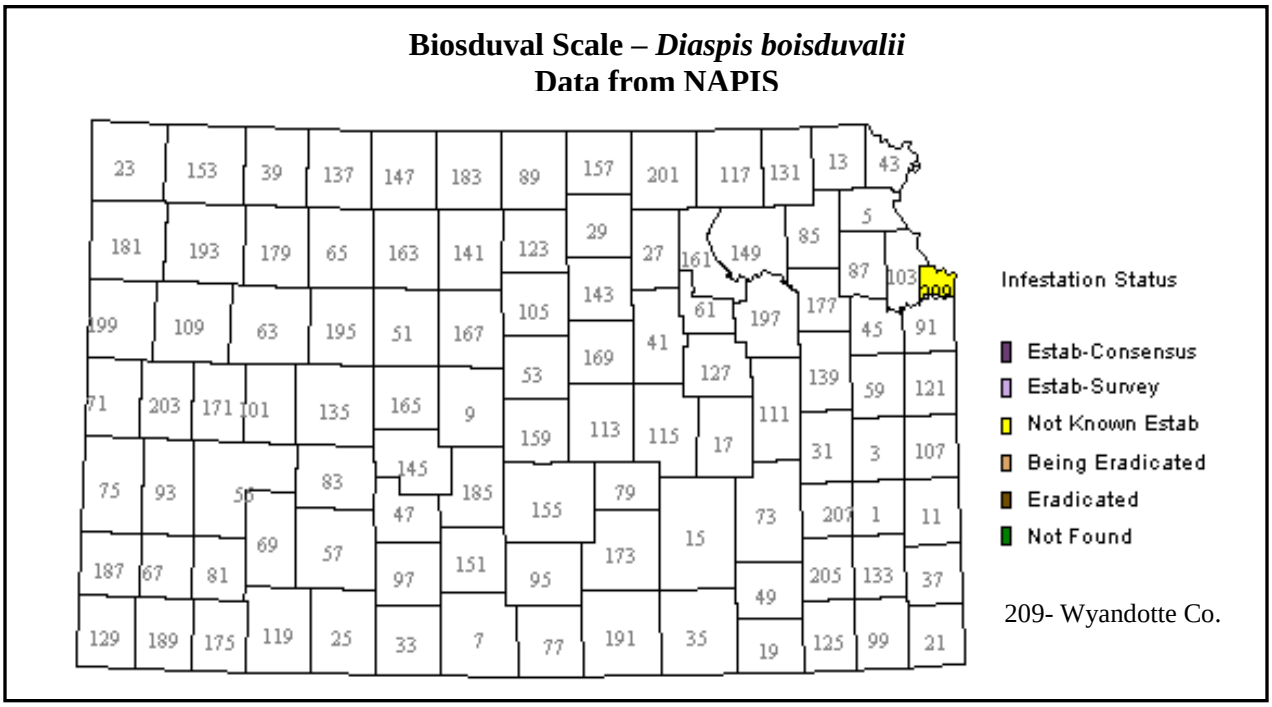
	Positive	Negative
Atchison County	0	2
Coffey County	0	3
Douglas County	0	8
Ellis County	0	2
Ellsworth County	0	2
Franklin County	0	4
Geary County	0	3
Harvey County	0	4
Jackson County	0	1
Jewell County	0	3
Johnson County	0	7
Linn County	0	5
Miami County	0	7
Mitchell County	0	2
Morris County	0	7
Morton County	0	1
Nemaha County	0	1
Osage County	0	2
Pottawatomie County	0	1
Riley County	0	6
Rooks County	0	3
Russell County	0	1
Sedgwick County	0	6
Seward County	0	1
Shawnee County	0	3
Wabaunsee County	0	1
State Total	**0**	**86**

Striped Earwig – *Labidura riparia*
Data from NAPIS



Pest: STRIPED EARWIG

	Positive	Negative
Montgomery County, 10/14/2009	1	0
State Total	**1**	**0**



Pest: BOISDUVAL SCALE

	Positive	Negative
Wyandotte County 10/28/2009	1	0
State Total	**1**	**0**